

C. auratum var. majus Miquel has typically strigose corollas, and the varieties acutifolium and obtusifolium of C. sericeum (placed in the synonymy of C. auratum by Cronquist) were distinguished by Miquel on the basis of leaf characters.

In the key to the South American species of Chrysophyllum in Cronquist's revision (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 73: 289, 1946) the present variety, having a glabrous corolla, falls erroneously to C. parvulum Pittier. It is readily separated from the latter by its clearly arcuate lateral nerves, larger leaves, and more persistent pubescence on the lower surface of the leaves. However, good distinguishing characters are lacking; but this is generally true in the whole typical section of the genus, the species of which are very closely connected.

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### A NEW COMBINATION IN SCHINDLERIA

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SCHINDLERIA DENSIFLORA (Kuntze) Monachino, comb. nov.

Rivina densiflora Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3 (3): 268. 1898.

Only six species have hitherto been proposed in Schindleria, as follows: S. glabra H. Walter, from Peru, described in 1906; S. mollis H. Walter, Bolivia, 1909; S. racemosa (Britt. ex Rusby) H. Walter, based on Villamilla racemosa Britton ex Rusby in Mem. Torr. Bot. Club (1895) 4: 251, Bolivia; S. rivinoides (Rusby) H. Walter, based on Villamilla rivinoides Rusby (error for rivinoides), Bolivia, 1907; S. rosea H. Walter, Bolivia, 1909; S. Weberbaueri O. C. Schmidt, Peru, 1923.

Schindleria rivinoides H. Walter, with Villamilla rivinoides Rusby in synonymy, was first published in 1906, but the name was based on a cheironym: "Villamilla rivinoides Rusby! Exsicc. Boliv. Bang. no. 1292, 2607." Likewise, S. rosea, with V. rosea in synonymy. In the latter case, "Villamilla rosea" was never published by Rusby. The name appeared merely on the label of the herbarium sheet Bang 1292, and the specific part of this name was subsequently changed (probably in Rusby's own hand) to "rosea-oenia (Lem.) Rusby". The combination Villamilla rosea-oenia (Lem.) Rusby, based on Ladenbergia rosea-aenea Lem. (not Ladenbergia rosea-oenia, as spelled by Rusby), 1869, was published in 1896. The specimen Bang 1292, however, is a Schindleria, whereas Lemaire's species is Trichostigma peruvia-

num, as indicated by Walter.

As can be seen from my enumeration of the species together with their dates of publication, only Villamilla racemosa has priority over Rivina densiflora. These two species are at about opposite poles, as far as differences can be observed in a genus of very closely allied species. The black color of the dried flowers and the comparatively dense bristly indumentum of S. racemosa distinguish it rather easily from S. densiflora.

Kuntze cited two taxa under Rivina densiflora: subrosa O. Ktze. Flores subrosei, f. erecta herbacea. Bolivia: 2000 m. Santa Rosa. flavida O. Ktze. Flores flavidi, f. subscandens fruticosa. Bolivia: Tunari. I select the first cited, that from Santa Rosa, collected by Kuntze in April 1892, as the type of the species. It is deposited in the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden.

Rivina densiflora was missed by Hans Walter in his monograph of the Phytolaccaceae in Engler's Das Pflanzenreich (1909) IV 83. The leaves are glabrous or very sparsely puberulent on the nerves beneath and the inflorescence is glabrous in the type, whereas the Tunari plant has the nerves of the underside of the leaves manifestly puberulent and the axis of the inflorescence tomentulose. S. rivinoides is close to the Tunari specimen in pubescence character. Rusby described its flower as having a reddish keel; Walter, as having "tepala.... alba". The sepals in S. Weberbaueri, a species of the glabrous kind, were described as greenish.

I have not seen sufficient material to draw a sure identity between the above three species, although I strongly suspect such specific equivalency. The poke (Phytolacca americana L.), which is found frequently in the vicinity of New York, shows white, pinkish or greenish sepals, with obviously no diagnostic value. That the indumentum differences in the above three species is probably merely an insignificant variation is further indicated by the following three collections, which were originally distributed without names but belong somewhere in the densiflora-rivinoides-Weberbaueri group.

Steinbach 9361, Bolivia, Cochabamba, Chaparé, 26 Feb. 1929. Leaves puberulent beneath and inflorescence tomentulose, but not as densely so as in S. rivinoides.

Rosa Scolnik 906, Peru, Cuzco, Paucartambo, 950 m., 23--31 July 1948. Leaves and inflorescence glabrous.

D. McCarroll 54, Peru, Puno, Sandia, Santo Domingo area, 4 November 1939. White flowers pink-tipped. Leaves puberulent beneath, inflorescence glabrous or minutely roughened.

Bang 1292 is the type of S. rosea, and this number is cited in part by Walter in Das Pflanzenreich for S. rivinoides. The nerves on the underside of the leaves and the inflorescence of

S. rosea are puberulent; the sepals are described as rose by Walter. I am not sure that S. rosea is distinct from S. rivinoides.

I recognize the genus Schindleria principally on the authority of Walter, who first proposed it in 1906 and three years later elaborated it in his monograph of the Phytolaccaceae. The flower of Schindleria is hermaphroditic, has four sepals, irregularly disposed many stamens, a superior unilocular uniovulate ovary, penicillate stigma, and a dry fruit. Rivina has four stamens, capitate stigma, and baccate fruit. Kuntze, in 1898, transferred Villamilla racemosa to Rivina. Villamilla Ruiz & Pav. ex Moq. (=Trichostigma A. Rich.) differs from Schindleria chiefly in its baccate fruit; Ledenbergia Klotzsch ex Moq. (=Flueckigera Kuntze), in the arrangement of its stamens.

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NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. XIII

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CALLICARPA BREVIPES f. ANNAMENSIS Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica recedit laminis foliorum arcte ellipticis usque ad 15 cm. longis et 6 cm. latis minute serrulatis, ad basin attenuato-acutis.

This form differs from the typical form of the species and from the several other described forms in having its leaf-blades decidedly elliptic, the larger ones about 15 cm. long and 6 cm. wide, minutely serrulate from below the middle to below the terminal acumination, attenuate-acute at the base.

The type of this form was collected by Joseph and Mary Knapp Clemens (no. 4499) at Tourane or its vicinity, Annam, French Indochina, between May and July, 1927, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

CALLICARPA FORMOSANA var. GLABRESCENS Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei foliis subtus glaberrimis vel in venis majoribus sparse stellatis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the lower leaf-surfaces entirely glabrous or else sparsely stellate only on the midrib and larger veins.

The type of the variety was collected by Maximo Ramos and Gregorio E. Edaño [Herb. Philippine Bureau of Science 29137] on Mount Tulaog, province of Tayabas, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in May, 1917, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the